AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 10 of the Substitute Specification with the following amended paragraph:

--Furthermore, ~~overscanning~~ oversampling may be performed on the OFDM signal before the correction is performed. In this manner, the amplitudes occurring in the OFDM signal may be established, since ~~overscanning~~ oversampling provides a more exact resolution of the OFDM signal to be corrected.--.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 32 of the Substitute Specification with the following amended paragraph:

--Processor 3 first performs ~~overscanning~~ oversampling of the complex signal received from OFDM modulator 2. Experimental values indicate that at least fourfold ~~scanning~~ sampling may be necessary to recognize the amplitude peaks with a high probability. With less ~~scanning~~ sampling, an amplitude peak value may lie between two ~~scanned~~ sampled values.--.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 1 of the Substitute Specification with the following amended paragraph:

--After ~~overscanning~~ oversampling, processor 3 compares the ~~scanned~~ sampled values with a threshold, which is predefined and stored in the transmitter. The threshold determines which amplitudes are too high and therefore which ones would drive the amplifier into the nonlinear range. If a ~~scanned~~ sampled value is greater than the predefined threshold, a difference between the ~~scanned~~ sampled value and the threshold is produced. The correction signal receives the difference as the amplitude for the instant at which the ~~scanned~~ sampled value is greater than the threshold. If the ~~scanned~~ sampled value is equal to or less than the threshold, the correction signal receives an amplitude of zero for the instant.--.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 13 of the Substitute Specification with the following amended paragraph:

--In a block diagram, Figure 3 shows a cycle that processor 3 performs to establish the correction signal and subtract it from the OFDM signal to be corrected. The ~~scanned~~ sampled

values are applied as complex values to input 30 of the block diagram. In block 31, a polar coordinate pair is produced by a table of Cartesian coordinates that describe the complex number of the OFDM signal, so that the amplitude of the OFDM signal may be established. Since the complex OFDM signal includes an imaginary part and a real part, that is, Cartesian coordinates, only the coordinates of the complex number exist in a coordinate system, with the abscissa indicating the real part and the ordinate indicating the imaginary part. However, for a comparison between the threshold and amplitude of the OFDM signal, an absolute value of the complex number is required. The absolute value, however, is the square root of the sum of the individual squares of the coordinate values, that is, of the real part and of the imaginary part, and therefore is the length of a vector from the origin of the coordinate system to the coordinates of the complex number that describes the signal.--.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 1 of the Substitute Specification with the following amended paragraph:

--The data is generated in method step 10. This may occur, for example, as described above. In method step 11, the data generated is modulated using differential phase modulation, with DQPSK being used in this exemplary embodiment. In method step 12, the modulated signals are distributed to the sub-carriers, so that an OFDM signal is created. In method step 13, the OFDM signal is subjected to ~~overscanning~~ oversampling, so that a set of ~~scan~~ sampled values are created, which are compared in method step 14 with the threshold for the amplitude. This comparison is examined in method step 23. The procedure continues with method step 15, if an amplitude is over the threshold, and, if no amplitude is over the threshold, the procedure continues with method step 18.--.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 15 of the Substitute Specification with the following amended paragraph:

--Method step 15 determines the phase of the OFDM signal. In method step 16, the amplitude of a correction signal is formed from the difference of amplitude values that lie over the threshold and impressed onto the associated phase of the OFDM signal. At the instants at which the amplitude values of the OFDM signal lie below the threshold, the amplitude of the correction signal is set to zero. In method step 17, the correction signal is subtracted from the

OFDM signal, so that the correction is performed. In method step 18, the corrected signal is pre-equalized according to the inverse characteristic curve of amplifier 8. In method step 19, an analog signal is generated from the digital pre-equalized signal, so that no signal components exist at frequencies which lie outside the transmission frequency spectrum. In method step ~~19~~ 20, the quadrature modulation is performed to transpose the analog signal into the transmission frequency domain. In method step 21, the transposed signal is amplified and transmitted in method step 22 by antenna 9.--.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 34 of the Substitute Specification with the following amended paragraph:

--The correction may be performed in the base band. The baseband is the frequency range in which, for example, voice signals may be present directly after the acoustic electric conversion. However, an exemplary method according to the present invention may be performed in an intermediate frequency range. For this purpose, a Hilbert transform of the signals should be performed after the ~~scanning~~ sampling and a Hilbert back transform should be performed after the subtraction of the correction signal from the original signal.--.

Please replace the section captioned "ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE" with the replacement section that appears on the following separate page as required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.72(b):